

National Republican.

W. J. MORTON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 2, 1874.

Readers of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, leaving the city for the summer, can have the paper mailed to them, at the rate of fifty cents per month, in advance.

GAYNES' libel suit against Theodore Tilton comes up today. The impression in Brooklyn Saturday was that it will be again postponed.

RELATIVES are sometimes good, but just now a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the Departments are wishing they hadn't any in office, at least.

SENATOR MORTON is opposed to the Canadian reciprocity treaty. With that country, he says, we had a reciprocity treaty for several years, and when our war broke out she was more hostile than any other portion of the British Dominion.

He believes in the United States as a foreign country until she shows some signs of friendliness toward us.

THE Havana merchants who so generously give for the support of the Spanish Government in Cuba a portion of their profits were shrewd enough not to explain that the percentage thus donated comes out of the pockets of American consumers of Cuban products. Such an explanation would have robbed the act of its appearance of generous patriotism; but the American people understand it all the while, and have scored one more grade against Spanish tyranny.

THE Baltimore Gazette, which was seized with the eight-page fully some months ago, goes back to its old form of four pages to-day. In announcing the change it says: "This change has been determined on to meet the wishes of some of our subscribers, who prefer an open sheet to a folded one, but more especially in response to the demand of advertisers for more space to display their advertisements on those pages to which readers are more generally attracted, and to satisfy others who, in advertisements, cannot be so well placed in the present quarto form of the paper without cutting the leaves. We have fairly tested the quarto, and our experience—like that of the American some years ago—is that it is not so well suited to the habits of our people and to the business needs of the community as the form to which we are about to return."

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH. Senator Morton has opened the Indiana campaign in the able and vigorous style to which the country has been accustomed for so many years, and among the leaders of the Republican party. The latest utterances of the "great war governor," as his admirers were so fond of calling him in the days that tried men's souls, show that he has not lost any of his old-time fire; that he is as fearless, as able and defiant an advocate of Republican ideas and principles to-day as in the years when the claims of party hung on men with a stronger and more blinding force. Mr. Morton evidently speaks from a profound conviction that the good of the country demands the continuation in power of the Republican party. In his opinion it needs no defense against its opponents. It is still the party of ideas and patriotism which insist upon fair play for all men and all races and all creeds, which aims to carry the country up to higher plains of thought and aspiration than any to which it has yet attained. It is the party of reform, the party which has the resolute courage to punish its own unworthy members and to correct abuses where they are found to exist.

The speech he has just made is entirely characteristic. Right out from the shoulder he strikes at the opposition, showing its inconsistency and treachery, laying bare its weakness and unpopularity. In Indiana, as set forth in its platform, it means a fair revenue; in Pennsylvania it is protective; in Maine it is free trade; in Illinois it is for hard money; in Ohio it is against it; in South Carolina it means a war against the negro. Upon the railroad question no one can tell where it stands; if anywhere, it is in opposition to the popular will and the popular demands, hiding its head in musty documents which have about as much to do with the present day as a chapter in Genesis. The closing sentence of the speech, as reported by the telegraph, will give an idea of his views and opinions. He said: "I say that while the Republican party may have erred, it has not proved false to any great principle. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to vice and prejudice, but refers to its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality and the rights of all, and the improvement of the nation as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future, and there must be no cessation in its labors; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and foremost duty is to introduce, self-examination, the correction of errors, the introduction of reform. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and the laws, and while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the National Government, it should ever be vigilant to preserve in all their just extent their rights and powers of the States, ever carrying forward a large and noble work, the great fundamental principles which have given to the party its power and glory—equal rights to all and equal justice to all men." And again: "For years to come the contest will be between the Republican and the Democratic parties, and between them there is no room for a third party, and every one that is organized will be feeble and ephemeral. These parties represent different ideas, tend to different ends, and of which there is no irreconcilable conflict."

Of course, Mr. Morton will be abused and denounced for all this by the gentlemen who have been laboring so hard for the last three or four years to erect a new party which should set aside the old one, and be made up of the best men as it is the fashion to call them, to be found in the two existing organizations. He will be branded as a demagogue and a bitter, malignant passion, who is striving to perpetuate the parties and animosities of the war. It is a very curious fact, and worthy of attention, that these men who have always acted as persons who, by their dishonesty or

trustworthiness have forfeited their positions in existing organizations, who, having failed of office and emolument, see no hope of political preferment except in the disruption of 1874, are in an excellent position to be the leaders of a new party. Mr. Greeley, who has been so vain and selfish, or if those who had in their power to minister to his weakness had seen fit to do so, we should never have heard of him as a Presidential candidate, or seen him the avowed enemy of the Republican party. If Mr. Fenton and Mr. Schuyler had not been deprived of patronage which they claimed as their own, we should not have seen them in alliance with the Democracy. If, on the other hand, the Democracy themselves had not been so much anxious to offer offices than to adhere to their principles, we should not have witnessed that strange coalition which at first was the result of the Democratic party, and then of the time. The combination was, as Mr. Morton says, ephemeral, and the irrepressible conflict between the two old parties has again come. Another new party is not impossible, but it requires no extraordinary agency to see that it cannot last or make the least impression upon our politics. The Republicans and Democrats represent positive ideas and theories, and as long as they do so the country will be divided between them. What may be called sentimental ideas may divide the one and the other, carrying away a little band of doctrinaires and zealots; but the mark and the will remain fighting under the old flags, and going to battle shouting the old slogans. Mr. Morton as a third politician and statesman sees all this clearly and plainly, and in his preliminary speech of the last campaign fairly defines the issues of the hour, and points the way the Republican party should take in the near future. Mr. Hendricks will not find it easy to answer.

ARKANSAS.

Among the important questions which the constitutional convention of Arkansas, elected by a popular majority of seventy-two thousand, will be called upon to settle is the financial condition of the State.

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which have been readily furnished by the managers, with a view to effect the price of stocks, which have been watered and speculated in till the producers have been called upon to pay the inflated price for the goods they produced. It is in order to make a good showing of results.

The recent discussion of the transportation question has stripped the glamour from this stock bubble, and laid bare the public the actual relative merits of railway and water transportation. The action of Congress in ordering surveys of Southern water routes, which may connect the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi with those of the Atlantic at a point or points below the danger of obstruction by the frosts of winter, taken in connection with the enterprising spirit with which Canada is pressing forward various schemes of water improvement, have opened the eyes of the New York and the country to the fact that the transportation of goods by water is a more economical and certain mode than by rail.

The New York Express contains an intelligent article upon the situation by stating that "should the Welland and St. Lawrence canals be enlarged, the Erie canal, 'cane of freights, and with homes for towing, could not, it is believed, successfully compete with this improved route to the ocean; and for several months of the year 'New York would be deprived to a large extent of the trade of the Northwestern States. It is important, therefore, that action should be taken to check this prospective competition. The application of steam as a motor on the canal is one step in the march of improvement; the next should be the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals for the passage of 'boats of 30,000 bushels capacity. The cost, it is believed, would not exceed 'thirteen millions of dollars.'

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MARRIED.
POLINE DAVIS, formerly of New York, and GEORGE W. BAKER, formerly of New York, were married at New York, on the 28th inst., by Rev. J. H. BAKER, D.D., at the residence of the bride, No. 1111 Broadway, New York.

DEATH.
On the 28th inst., at his residence, No. 1111 Broadway, New York, GEORGE W. BAKER, D.D., aged 78 years, was buried at the residence of the bride, No. 1111 Broadway, New York.

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